LOTERRY

Class....High and Low System.

In Wednesday the 27th August.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

APITAL | \$5,000 |

				H M H	797	SHALL BEEN
1	Prize	of.	5,000	DOLLARS	is	\$5,000
1	44	of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
. 1	**	of	2,000	DOLLARS	is	2,000
10		of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	10,000
10	44	of		DOLLARS		
10	**	of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10	**	of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
20	**	of		DOLLARS		
60	**	of	50	DOLLARS	is	3,000
100	"	of	20	DOLLARS	is	2,000
300		of		DOLLARS		
000	"	of	4	DOLLARS	is	80,000

0,523 Prizes, amounting to \$120,000

To be drawn on the High and Low Sy To be draw on the High and Low System. he holder of two tickets, one high and the other w, is certain to draw ONE prize, and may draw HREE. At the prizes payable in CASH, forty tys after the tawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per table.

A Package of Whole Tickets in this Scheme will

And must draw nett . 17 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes ly, can in this way, for \$23, get the Managers' ertificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the lder to all the tickets may draw over \$17, that ing the amount of the \$4 prizes that each packmust draw.

must draw.
Packages of Shares in proportion—say
Certificate for 10 Whole Tielest

" 10 Halves, - 11 50

" 10 Quarters, - 5 75 All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-

id) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash prize-tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive a most prompt attention, if addressed to STE-ENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account the drawing will be forwarded immediately after

Tickets \$4-Halves \$2-Quarters \$1. Stevenson & Points, Salisbury, July 12, 1934. Managers.



& NOTICE!

LL persons desirous of having their WOOL manufactured at Stirewalt's Machine, will please forward it as soon as possible, as the Machine is be closed by the first of September, for this JACOB STIREWALT.

Cabarrus Co., July 5, 1834.

A List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT ON THE 1st DAY OF JULY, 1834.

Turner Abernastry, Jr., Nathan Abernathy, John on or Turner Abernathy, Moses Abernathy, Dru-

inson or Turner Ademathy, and Abernathy.

B.—David Barringer, Jacob Baker, Sarah Burns, Rerend Charles Betts (2,) Prido Bradshaw, Legion Bolger, William Bandy, John Bost.

C.—Levenia Carpenter, Joseph M. Carrol, Francis arpenter, Jacob Connor, David Crouse, Abram Cuper, Rev. John Covington, Henry Carpenter, James Colly, Clerk of the Superior Court (2,) Valentine Clourer, George Cutter.

er, George Cutler. Adam Dellinger, Jacob Deater, Jacob Dellin

on. -Barbara Ealams, Christian Eaker. -Henry Fulenwider, Jane Flemming. -William Goodson, Alexander C. Gunn, Preste

Major Hull, Elizabeth L. Hays, Elizabeth Han-

R.—Henry Rhodes, John Reynolds, Basan Rue, Sieras. Roane, Richard Rocket, Aaron P. Rice, George
Ramsour, John Roberts (2.) John C. Rwiedge,
S.—Noah Sullavin (2.) Rev. Thomas C. Sinith (2.)
aniel G. Smith, William Scott, James Smith, Moses
prigle, William Stumman, George Saita.
V.—Henry F. Veitch.
W.—Lawson Whisemant, John Wise (2.) Henry
Nise, Jr., John Wesser

ise, Jr., John Weaver. C. C. HENDERSON, P.M.

Lincolnton, July 12, 1834.

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury JAMES BIVINGS. JAMES BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1834.

TRUST SALE.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Jacob Corl, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Tuesday the 19th of August next, at the Courthouse in Salisbury,

The Tract of Land whereon the said Jacob Corl now resides, for cash
HENRY HILL, Sen.,
July 4, 1834.—tds Trustee.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other cut-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing

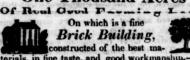
please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

June 21, 1834. MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY. FOR SALE.

OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County

Including, in one body, about One Thousand Acres



terials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c. -ALSO-

Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, contain

Eight Hundred Acres, ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES

87 The above Property will be sold on a credi of one, two, and three years. In my absence, application may be made to m

brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834.

A List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT Lexington, (N.C.) ON THE 1st DAY OF JULY, 1834.

A.—Mrs. Courtley Allen.
B.—Nicholas Bollabaugh, Jonathan Barrett, Danie Beck.
C.—John Calloway, James Cox, Michael Clodfelter
D.—Thomas Davis.

D.—Thomas Davis.
E.—Jacob Everhart, John Ellis, John Evans. r, Willi

G.—Joseph Goss, James or Joseph Gording. H.—George Harris, Peter Hudson, Adam Hedrick,

tob Hagge.

Ledford, Enos Laning.

M.—Henry Ledford, Enos Laning.

M.—Samuel Michael, Mrs. Fanny Mallard.

M.—Samuel Michael, Mrs. Fanny Mallard.
P.—John Payne.
R.—Godfrey Rats, Rhodias Riley, John Ricard.
S.—Henry Shamwell, Thos. Shepherd, Jas. Sluder.
T.—Moses Tege.
W.—Michael Walk, Wm. Williams, Jarrett Wood,

Henry Workman.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P.M.
Lexington, July 12, 1834.

31*

75 Dollars Reward.

E SCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rocking-ham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named JOHN.

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a home-spur long coat, and common thread and cotton Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable be will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the un-dersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will ceive immediate attentio

JOHN I. MORRIS. July 5, 1834

The Editor of the Tarborough Free Press will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$5, and send a receipted bill to this office, for

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 28.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars.

Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollara.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, twenty thousand three hundred dolls. For clerks, machinist, and messenger, in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, and for earrying into effect the resolutions of the Senate of the twenty-sixth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, in conjunction with the statistical inquiries set on foot by the late Secretary of State, Edward Livingston, and to reimburse the contingent fund the sum taken therefrom in presecution of the same, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

tive building, sixteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of an additional watchman of the northeast Executive building, three hundred dollars.

For reimbursing the fund for the contingent expenses of the northeast Executive building, including firel, labor, oil, and repairs, for so much paid out of that fund for extra watchings during the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars, including one hundred and fifty dollars additional compensation to the assistant messenger for extra labor.

For compensation to the first Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand three hundred dollars, including two hundred dollars additional compensation to the assistant messenger for

extra labor.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Auditor, thirteen thousand nine hundred wilders.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred Wilders.

nundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

office of the Third Additor, twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dc.lars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

ry, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the cierks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks and messenger in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks and messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fift dollars.

For the expenses of stationery, printing, and all others.

dollars.

For the expenses of stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following severa

sums, viz: For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in-

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thou-eand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred

thousand dollars.

For the office of the Solicitor of the Gen. Land Office, including eighty parchments, and cost of printing patents, eighteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the legal representatives of the late William Wirt, Esq., in full for professional services rendered the United States in suits relative to lands lying in Missouri, in Alabama, and in Florids, the sum of one thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in the issuing of military land soris, making out of patents for Virginia military surveys, and for private land claims, and in adjusting the accounts of the Surveyors-General, four thousand dollars.

For additional clerk hire in writing and recording not less than forty thousand patents, at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to six additional clerks, one year, to aid in registering sales of lands and adjusting the accounts of receivers of public moneys for districts recently created, and for opening tracts books, and making indexes, and bringing up other arrears, six thousand dollars.

For translations, and for expenses of passorts and

dollars.
For translations, and for expenses of passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars.
For stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the buildings occupied by the Treasury Department, two thousand one hundred dollars.
For the incidental and contingent expenses of said buildings—fuel, labor, oil, and repairs—five thousand-dollars.

dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

Gree dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred "APO" compensation to the cieras and messenger in the office of the Commissary-General of Purchases, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars. dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant-General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
For contingent expenses of the said office, including printing, advertisements, two thousand five hundred

Chief Engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars.
For the services of a lithographer, and the expenses of the lithographic press of the War Department, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

dred willars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Surgeon-General, eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars.

dollars.
For the salary of a clerk in the Topographical Bureau, one thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Topographical Bureau, one thousand three hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.
For the salary of a clerk in the Clothing Bureau, seven hundred dollars.
For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For salaries of clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

the Secretary of War, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For salaries of additional clerks, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

For additional or temporary clerk hire for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, in order to carry into effect the Act of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, granting revolutionary pensions, five thousand dollars.

thousand dollars.
For arrearages for salaries and clerk hire, printing, stationery, rent, expenses of procuring revolutionary records, and other coutingencies, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five thousand dollars.

pundred and thirty-three, nee thousand dollars.

For printing, stationery, rent, expenses of procuring revolutionary records, and other contingencies in the effice of the Commissioner of Pensions, six thousand the hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest Executive building, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of building, and introduced fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of building, and in proveneuts of adjoining ground, including arrestages for eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and the sum of one hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents are three thousand two hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents.

For fitting up the basement rooms of the Executive building occupied by the War Department, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clorus and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Surveyor, fifteen hundred dollars.

For additional clerk hire, in order to bring up the fice, for the purpose of having them preserved at the seat of Government, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Mississippi, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand seven hundred dollars.



NORTH CAROLINA STATE

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

To be Drawn at Lincolnton.

				Danie De		Constitution of
		8	OE	BMB:	5197	and ore
1	Prize	of.	5,000	DOLLARS	is	\$5,000
1	44	of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
. 1	**	of	2,000	DOLLARS	is	2,000
10	. "	of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	10,000
10	44	of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10	**	of	300	DOLLARS	is	8,000
10	**	of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
20	"	of	100	DOLLARS	is	2,000
60	**	of	50	DOLLARS	is	3,000

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and correct-ret insertion, where an ad-, 50 cts. will onal gentle r before the received s per cent. will

ers address ses be paid

appropriation of fact year, of one tables of two of dollars, for "additional compensation of two of Judges" of Florida Territory.

and fifty dollars, and mileage of the members of judative Council of Florida, pay of officers and of the Council, fuel, stationery, and printing, ousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars

d twenty four cents.

For arreatages for compensation and mileage of the rabbers of the Legislative Council of Florida, pay of icers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationery, inting, and the distribution of the laws for the year pheen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand seven undred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents.

For allowances to the law agent and assistant count, under the Acts for the settlement of private land aims in Florida, including arreatages, nine thousand that hundred and seventy-five dollars.

in Florida, including arrearages, and thousand undred and seventy-five dollars, compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate and district Judges of the United States, eighthousand four hundred dollars, the expunses of printing the records of the Su-Court of the United States for the term of one and eight hundred and thirty-four, three thousand

ollars.

For the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate utges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Orphans' Courts of the said District, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the U. tates, four thousand dollars.

four thousand dollars. conspensation to the clerk in the office of the At General, eight hundred dollars. a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars. contingent expenses of said office, five hundred

ention to the Reporter of the decision

For compensation to the Reparter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the District Attorneys and Marchals, granted by law, including those in the several Ferritories, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and foreitures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and preceding years; and likewise for defriying the expenses of suits in which the U. States is emerged, and of pressecutions for offences committed

payment of sundry pensions granted by spe of Congress, one thousand three hundred and

ars.

he support and maintenance of light-houses, lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, includ improvements, and contingent expenses, two and fifty thousand seven hundred and twenty-

For surveying the public lands, and for establishing permanent and conspicuous land mark on the line diding the States of Indiana and Illinois, at some suitable in mar lake Michigan, in addition to the unexnded balance of former appropriations.

two, twenty thou and dollars.

The salaries of two keepers of the public archives orids, one thousand dollars.

Too appensation to the recorder, two commissioners, ranslators, for the final adjustment of private land is in Missouri, per Act of eighteen hundred and r-two, which Act, and a supplemental Act of the did March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, are youtined in force for one year from the first of the first

red and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents.

For stationery and books for the offices of commis-ioners of loans, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For registers for ships and vessels, and lists of crews, we thousand three hundred dollars.

two thousand three hundred dollars.

For discharging such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, and Russin, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Recentries of leaving to the

For the malaries of the Secretaries of legation to the ame places, eight thousand dollars.
For the malaries of the Charges des Affairs to Portual, Demant, Sweden, Holland, Turkey, Belgium, Brail, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, Central Amesos, and New Grennas, fifty-eight thousand five hungred dollars.

anlary of the Drogoman to the legation of d thates to Turkey, and for contingent expen-t legation, ex thousand five hundred dollars. the of a Minister of the United States to Rus-lange das Afhing to Buence Ayres, Chili, and

ice of the agents for claims at Londor

earl four hundred dollars, ection of American seamen is housend dollars, peases of foreign intercourse

ses of an agent to Ha-

To construct a distern on the custom-nouse lot at Key West, five hundred dollars.

To construct a brick wall to enclose the custom-house lot, and a small building connected with the wall, and for repairs to the custom house at Providence, Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

To construct a brick wall to enclose the custom-house lot at New Orleans, five thousand five hundred dolls.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dolls.

For completing the compilation of the laws of the Territory of Florida, two thousand five hundred dolls.

For compensation to Robert Mills, the architect employed by order of the House of Representatives to superintend the alterations in the Representatives Hall, according to the plan of said Mills, one thousand dolls.

For the repair and completion of the United States Marine Hospital in Charleston, South Carolina, one thousand one hundred dollars, to be placed at the discussions.

For pay and mileage of the members of Congre

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, seventy thousand and eighty dollars, in addition to the appropriation made by Act of the eleventh February, eighteen hundred and thirty-four. To enable the Directors of the Mint to procure the requisite apparatus for parting gold and silver by the sulphuric acid, and to establish a refinery for that purpose on the most approved principles under the control of the institution, seven thousand dollars. For payment of preparing, printing, and binding the documents ordered to be printed by Gales and Seaton, forty thousand dollars, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for

torty thousand dollars, under the same restrictions and reservations as were continued in the appropriation for the same object by the Act of the fifth May, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

For payment for printing the documents relating to the public lands, ordered to be printed by the Same

For payment for printing the documents relating to the public lands, ordered to be printed by the Senate of the United States, and for binding and engraving the necessary maps, forty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, whose accounts for the same shall be set-tled and adjusted at the Treasury in the usual manner. For the contingent expenses of the Senate, in addi-tion to the appropriation contained in the Act of the

for the contingent expenses of the Senate, in adultion to the appropriation contained in the Act of the eleventh February, eighteen hundred and thirty-four forty-six thousand, two, hundred, and, "twellyfouse to "act presentatives, in addition to former appropriations, thir ty-five thousand dollars.

five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry effect the Act outside "An Act for the relief of c tain insolvent debtors," approved the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, five thou

and dollars.

For payment of balance due the Representatives of Samuel Babcock, on settlement of his accounts, on undred and forty-six dollars and twenty-three cents.

For payment of balance due Gurdon Trumbull, Superintendent of the public works at Stonington Harbo

wo hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixteen cents. For payment of Major P. H. Perrault balance du

For payment of Major P. H. Perraus.

on account of the survey of the harbor of St. Augustine, two dollars and eighty-four cents.

For payment of balances due Joseph D. Selden, Superintendent of the erection of a light house at Buffalo perintendent of the erection of th

perintendent or the erection of a right house and Erie, one thousand six hundred and nin dollars and sixty-two cents.

For payment of the arrearages due contr the Cumberland Road in Ohio, one thousand

the Cumperiana Roan in Onio, one thousand six num-dred and nine dollars and thirty-six cents.

For the expenses of a "Digest of the existing Com-mercial Regulations of foreign countries," now in pre-paration under a resolution of the House of Repre-sentatives of the third March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the sum of five thousand and one hundred

dollars.

sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective cierks, together with the weighers of the selected of Government, including also expension be commissioners in taking testimony, and to of balances of claims admitted in due course as will give to the said officers respectively the same to falances of claims admitted in due course and thirty-four, according to the importations that year, and thirty-four, according to the importations that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the Act of the fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, had not gone into effect: and that the clerks employed by the several collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of the several ports, shall be paid for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, as if they had been specially included in the third section of the Act of the second March, of said year, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three:" provided, however, that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, whether by sacase shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars each per annum; nor shall the union of any two or more of these offices ip one person entitle him to receive more than the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and provided, also, that no officer shall receive, under this Act, a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to such officer for the year one thousand eight hundred and inity-two: provided, however, that the number of officers to be employed in any of the custom-houses shall not be sugmented beyond those now in service; and provided further; that the said collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury. ora, shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury, and the other officers herein named or referred to shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be for-warded to the Treasury, of all the fees and emoluments m waried to the Treasury, of all the fees and emoluments whatever by them respectively received, and of all expenses incident to their respective offices, which account shall be rendered on eath or affirmation, and shall be in such form, and supported by such proofs, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will, in his judgment, best enforce the provisions of this section, and shew it soperation and effect.

Mec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no payment of the money appropriated by this Act, or any other Act passed at the present session of Congress, shall be made in the note or notes of any Bank which shall not be at par value at the place where such payment may be

M. VAN BUREN, at of the United States, oved: June 27th, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Disturbances in New York City.

NEGRO RIOT.

Another of those disgraceful negro outrages wit hich our city has been afflicted for some days and with which we shall continue to be annoye Arthur Tappan and his troop of incendiaries shall be put down by the strong arm of the law, oc-curred last night, at that common focus of polluon-Chatham-Street Chapel.

During the afternoon, printed placards were dis ributed thro' the city, giving notice that a black ellow, named Hughes, would deliver an oration on the subject of American Independence, to a congregation of Blackamoors, at Chatham-St. Chapel. The New York Sacred Music Series. speciable association of ladies and gentlemen of this city, have a lease of this building for Monday and Thursday evening of each week, and had as sembled as usual for practice, when, to their utter stonishment, they found the orchestra filled up with negroes and negresses. Upon inquiry, they found that these blacks had assembled for a post y shadow of claim they had to the room had been by one of the Tappans the members of the Church. Under th stances, the Society concluded to give up the roon to the negroes, and to postpone their own exerci ses. The blacks accordingly commenced proceed ings, made a prayer, sung a hymn, and one of their number had begun to read the Declaration of In-Sacred Music Society arrived, and with them

The Society then insisted upon their right to the room, and the Vice-President in the mildest man-ner so informed the blacks. One of them, a very respectable man by the name of Wright, agreed nableness of the claim, and immediately rose and requested his colored brethren to re-

and directed 'the congregation to keep their seats.

A dozen insolent rascals then rose up and swort that the blacks should not leave the church. In dignant at this, the Society took possession of the pulpit, and led one of the 'officials' out of it—but still without the least degree of without the least degree of violence. the orchestra with clubs and canes, beat the Vicesident violently over the head, and severely injured several others, throwing benches and every missile upon which they could lay their hands, and succeeded, by their overwhelming superiority of numbers, in driving the Society temporarily from the Church. Their victory, however, was excee ingly transitory: they were speedily dislodged in turn, and some ten or a dozen of the ringleaders marched off to the watchhouse-not, h til nearly all the valuable property of the church had been destroyed by the blacks. Such a scene as this requires no comment. It is

one of those cases that carries its own conviction with its recital. It will never do to gloss over such a proceeding (as was attempted by a morning pa-por yesterday) by throwing partial blame upon the white citizens of New York. The blame lies entirely with those who are giving countenance to this sooty usurpatron—the outrageous violation of every feeling cherished in our society.

The riot at Chatham-St. Chapel was a riot commenced and carried on by the negroes themselves. The white citizens present were there with no dis-The white citizens present were there with no position to disturb the blacks. It was the S Music Society alone that interfered, as they were perfectly justifiable in doing; and when they mildon their clear rights, they were treated as above! How much longer are in the name of the country, how much more are we to bear from Arthur Tappan's mad impudence

CONTINUATION OF RIOTS.

Friday, July 10, 1834.

prevailed throughout the city, that the Amalga-mists were to hold another of their meetings at the Chatham-st. Chapel last evening, by way of bravado, and with the avowed intention of testing the question, whether the New York public would in erfere to prevent them.

The same rumor also insinuated, that, in the vent of the meeting being held, there would probably be an interference of no very pleasant nature; and such was the aspect of things, that we thought proper, yesterday morning, to caution the colored people from assembling. Whence the rumor d any foundation in truth, ng, or whether it he we are unable to say; but we understand that, in consequence of its prevalence, one of the heirs of the lessor of the Chapel applied yesterday for an injunction against the lessees, to prevent the meet-ing being held, and that though the injunction did not issue, for want of time or some other cause, the Chapel was closed, and the keys deposited

About eight o'clock last evening a considerable rowd collected in front of the entrance to the Chapel, (the gates of which were closed,) and remained for some time in silence, as if waiting to learn the result. No indications of a meeting, however, were apparent; and they were informed, from a window over the passage, that the gates would not be opened, and that no meeting would be held. Notwithstanding this, some one, a short time afterwards, effected an entrance, by climbing over one of the gates, which he opened from the inside, and several hundred persons entered the

After a little delay, they also succeeded in oper ing the Chapel, which they entered and lighted

up. By this time, the Mayor with his staff of of-fice, accompanied by the District Attorney, and some of the police officers, made his appoarance and took station near the pulpit, which was occu-pied by two or three persons, appointed to preside over the meeting into which the assemblage had hastily organized. A young man in the pulpit arose and made a speech, which, if not in the best arose and made a speech, taste throughout, contained several points that gav his hearers an opportunity of expressing their ser his hearers an opportunity of expressing their timents by applause, or otherwise, in reference the doctrines of the Abolitionists and their dang ous tendency. He very prudently concluded wit offering a resolution that they should immediate adjourn in a peaceable manner, until the next meet ti-Slavery Society at that place. The lution being put, was carried by acclamation; the assembly left the Chapel without doing

on the breaking up of the above meeting, a por tion of the assemblage proceeded to the house of Lewis Tappan, in Rose St., and we learn that a brick bat was thrown into one of his windows; but no other injury was then done—for at that moment it was announced, that a riot was going on at the Bowery Theatre. This operated as a temporary diversion; and the crowd immediately rushed, in body, to the latter place—where they met a mol which had gathered for the purpose of interfering with the performances, which were for the benefit of an Englishman by the name of Farren, who was said to have used language disrespectful to the Americans. Farren had taken the precaution of procuring a substitute in his part of the play, and The mob forc was said to have left the city. entrance into the house, but were easily pacified upon learning that the obnoxious player was not there, and after a while left the theatre, with very

little damage.
Saturday Morning, July 12, 2 o'clock. The worst anticipations of yesterday have been ealized. For five hours, our city has been the prey of an infuriated mob, or rather mobs, who heen carrying destruction before them in everection. All the efforts of the watch, and of the military, as they were conducted, have not availed to stay the work of desolation, nor scarcely o retard its progress. Probably not less than one thousand troops have been on duty, including two squadrons of cavalry.

Mr. Tappan's store was attacked at half past

nine last evening, by a number of boys and men who fired volleys of stones and broke the upper vindows, but did not attempt to force the d The mob were suspicious that there were things the door to which they did not wish to b

On the first appearance of the watch they scatter ed, and after standing about in squads for some time, dispersed, and before 11 o'clock had all with drawn to other scenes of action. The missiles, only in one instance, were sufficiently powerful to reak the window shutters.

Between ten and eleven, a large mob assembled at Doctor Cox's church in Laight street, and smashed in the doors and windows, and demolished the interior of the building .- From the church they proceeded to Charlton street, where he resides, but a strong detachment of watchmen were placed in line across the East end of the street, and prevented all ingress to it. After remaining some time about Charlton street, the mob proceed low's church, the doors and windows of which the proceedings, and took one or two of the ringleaders into custody. Their companions soon liberated them. They then recommenced the work of destruction, and cutered the church. In a short time they broke up the interior of it, destroying what ever they could. The session house adjoining shared the same fate. A small party of horse now arrived, who appeared deterred from acting, on account of the immense disparity of numbers, as the lopped off without attemping to interfere. In der to prevent their return, the mob erected a strong barrier, composed of carts and pieces timber, across the street each side of the church At eleven, a strong detachment of cavalry and infantry arrived on the ground, and the charged at full gallop against the first barrier which gave way, and they passed on to the second ave way, and they passed on to the second which several of their horses fell before they got through it. They then cleared the mid dle of the street, and the infantry took possession of the church, the interior of which was already

nearly demolished.

A sort of compact was then agreed on between them and the mob, by which the military were to leave the ground, and the mob immediately to disperse. The military then marched off; but the mob, instead of fulfilling their part of the agree ment, returned into the church -rang the bell in token of triumph, and again began to destroy what-In about twenty ever remained undemolished. minutes the military again returned, and took posthe chu sys past, a very general rumour has began to disperse, but neither willingly nor in large numbers, nor in such a manner as to do away the on that they might renew the attack.

Whilst this mob was spending its fury upon the churches in Laight street and Spring street, another mob assembled at the African church, oppoite the Opera house. They, however, retired, ter dashing a few stones into the windows.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a detachment of the mob proceeded from the Spring street Church to Rev'd Mr. Ludlow's dwelling house, in Thompson st., between Prince and Houston sts., broke in the windows and doors, but were prevented from going in by the arrival of a squadron of cavalry. Ludlow and his family are out of town.

About 11 o'clock, another mob attacked St Philips' African Episcopal church in Centre St.— Rev. Peter Williams, a coloured man, pastor and demolished it almost entirely, including a fine organ. The furniture they took out and burne

The windows of the African Baptist church in Anthony street, were broken to atoms.

The African school house in Orange St., which is also used as a Methodist meeting house, was totally demolished.

Several houses where colored people resided, in Orange and Mulbery streets, between Anthony and Walker, and about the Five Points, were greatly injured or totally destroyed. The mob con occupants of the houses to set lights at the windows, and wherever colored people were seen or no lights were shown, the work of destruction commenced. In one case a colored woman advanced to the window with her light, when in an instant some missile was sent, which knocked her down and extinguished the light.

nine fate.

vicinity, both whites and blacks, by ed visit, was very great. Altho inhabitants are of others, particularly a number of Irish whose only crime was that they were po

About 9 o'clock, a detach Five Points commenced an assault a wooden building in Orange, near Baya cupied as a barber's shop, by a colore ed Marsh, the front and interior of w

A watchman, by the name of Philip Mar badly wounded in the stomach by a paving in a conflict with the mob, near Spring

Captain Archer, of the 3d district watel considerably injured. It was very curre ported that a person was killed by a w ported that a person was killed by a watchn in the same engagement; but we trust it will protect to be an error. Mr. Lawson, inspector of the ward, was badly wounded by a blow from a water man, inflicted through mistake. A good matcher persons on both sides, were more or less had been applied to the persons of the control of the contr The conflict near Spring street church,

arrival of the military, was very obstinate.

Half past 3 o'clock, A.M.—The mob have appeared, after fairly exhausting themselves by appeared, after fairly exhausting tremserves of work of destruction. All is now quiet through the city. Whether these scenes are to be reper yet again, the event will decide. If the pres yet again, the event will declared of the Governor is necessary, in order to enable troops to act efficiently, and sustain the majest troops to act efficiently, and sustain the majest troops to act efficiently, and sustain the majest troops to act the sustain the sent for without declared to the sustain the sustai -Such a state of things as the endured.

[Papers of a later date say that the Riots wer on the night of the 12th, when the mobe over their former grounds, principally, and comple in many cases, what they had before only begun. ter the 12th, no disposition was shown to rea turbances, and all had again become quiet.]

POLITICAL.

[Extract from the Richmond Enquirer, of Aug 7th, 1816.]

"FEDERAL CANDOUR .- Call the Au thing you please, gentlemen, a noncontent, a content, a malcontent, an opponent, or if you a federal paper-but do not so far ab it, a feature paper.

dinary force of expressions, as to call it a "decratic paper."—Say that it has been a democratic paper of high standing, but that it is no longer paper or night standing, but that it is no longer that, disgusted by the measures of the republic party, or irritated by "private griefs" of his of the Editor has forever abandoned the party which he belonged; treat him then as a States. dence, betraving the very men with whom I ssociated, and revealing he had been entrusted, the argument would be a

ted by the rules of testimony. Is this State dence worthy of belief? Has he no private g dence worthy of belief? to sway his judgment? Has he no re gratify, no mortified ambition to southe, no

From the Richmond Enquirer, August 17th, "The object which the Enquirer had in vier gamed. That unblushing apostate, the Editor the Aurora, pleads guilty to the charges of a tacy which were preferred in this paper; and stamps the character of forgery upon every ral paper which has attempted to pass it of

"When he becomes a gentleman, he will play a different spirit. But, it is curic man should satirise the powers of another, was never known to have produced an arguer tive essay in his life.—Whose hotorious classes istics are arrogant assumption and acr invective. It is curious that he sho to criticise style, whose compositions are a satire upon grammar and tuste." "When the Enquirer finally called for

peal to arms, where was the Aurora?
were the contemptible expedients of this
ing patriot? He pusillanimously shrunk he, that never betrayed the government, or the rights of the nation, appear in August, 1811, with a milk and water proposition for general "unanimity;" whining out, must be exceedingly agreeable to federalist cause it is quite pacific, and will certainly prous from making war upon England-this is the non-importation act;" "that the repu are perfectly satisfied with it"—that we sions of a powerful enemy, rather than stri first blow"—but that "if G. B. make war up we shall then defend ourselves!"

"What wonder that the Aurora should pr bulation, it was so treacherous to its country

"This miserable bungler of elementary print ples, notorious for his want of a discrit mind, and of all capacity for argument, is he to come an oracle of the Constitution? In 1815 sserted the right of Congress to establish a B ing institution, with this notable argument, the they could make bits of gold and silver pass money, they might make bits of paper; and 1815, declared that 'Congress must either blish such a Bank as will aid the Government ast either es loans and otherwise, or lay additional taxes to amount of several millions, or declare their

incompetency to manage the affairs of this nation.

"On the first of August, 1816, he urges it at as a reproach to the National Government that few "roads had been laid out" or "canals of ed," or literary, or scientific institutions pro or founded," when, according to the pr the Constitution, and the first principles of the publican party, most, if not all, these prohibited to the National Government

"The Aurora would plunge the admin the press, the leading men of that party, into the gulph of annihilation. The Enquirer is a fries but no flatterer. The Aurora is an enemy, when the control of the control malignity is unbounded. The Enquirer sco be a sycophant ; while the Aurora is an unb Apostate

"And now the confidence of the republicanty, weakened and wavering, all his influence in State and National Governments extinct, his repassion, ambition, thus wounded in its tender point, no confidence reposed in him by those that the confidence reposed in him by those the confidence reposed in him by the confidence reposed in h stood on the pinnacle of fame, with tw own festering feelings, here lies Duane, the apoffice hunters at his ear, still deeper pois

tate, the growing oracle of the federal party, and the scorn of his own."

[From the Richmont Enquirer, August 21st, 1816.]

"BEHOLD AGAIN THE APOSTATE.—The Enquirer intended to have dismissed the Aurora, perhaps for ever; but, the Aurora has now brought forward certain specific allegations, which displays in its true light the character of the accuser. For this reason, the Enquirer condescends to answer them: reason, the Enquirer condescends to answer them but it pledges itself again to its readers, not to tres pass upon their patience in a similar way—"I am sorry that you have noticed him at all"—says a friend. "Why?" "Because it is Duane;" "no one suspects him of telling the truth." there never was so complete a tissue of misrepre sentations as appears in the Aurora of the 15th. guage; but "the Rose by any other name would smell as sweet."



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: SATURDAY JULY 26, 1834

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The Edenton Gazette, of the 9th instant, of long article on the subject of Convention, decidedly favorable to a modification of our State Constitution When we say decidedly favorable, we do not mean tha the Editor is desirous of a change. He sees that a ma jority of the People desire a change, and that "a Convention is evitable:" herice he suggests the propriety of an acquiescence, on the part of the East, to the changes proposed by the West.

In every thing that emanates from our fellow-citizen of the East, on this subject, we can discover traces of those inveterate misapprehensions which have caused them constantly and strenuously to oppose all change We will not, however, quarrel with them because they cannot all at once divest themselves of those groundle apprehensions which, being early and deeply impress upon their minds continue, like the terrible tales of the norsery, to affect their imaginations long after their surdity.

Our brother Editor says: "The People of this (the Eastern) section of the State have been uniformly and decidedly opposed to a Convention, because they very properly thought, with the Declaration of Indepe ence, that 'Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes;' and because they have not been able to see any such theoretical absurdities as to justify the measure.

We are not disposed to question the excellence of the maxim quoted from the Declaration of Independence; but we deny its applicability to our condition. We af firm that the causes which make the People of the West anxious for a change are not light and transient, but weighty and constant, in their effects; that they are continually increasing in their unequal operation, to the positive injury of one section of the State, and nega tively at least to the other. Nor do we look upon these as mere "theoretical absurdities;" but we feel them a real, practical evils, necessarily resulting from the "theoretical absurdity" of County and Borough representation without regard even to territorial extent much less to population and taxation.

It is quite as natural for those to complain who feel the injustice of government, as it is for those to be con-tent who are exempt from such injustice.

The People of England could see no "theoretical

in the treatment the colonies had from the mother country; but the People of the colonies felt and resisted the practical oppression. The People at the North, more recently, could see no "theoretical about dity" in a system of laws that was enriching them; but the People of the South felt the practical oppression of the same system, because it was ruinous to them.

This was all natural enough; but we cannot see why

the People in the Eastern counties of North Carolina should adhere with so much pertinacity to a system which is not even beneficial to themselves.

The truth is, the great mass of the People in the Constitution. They have been too long taught to be lieve that the dissentions on this subject originated in a They are not aware that in some counties one man has as much political power as six or seven in some other sembly from some counties draw out of the public trea. sury, every year, more than their counties pay into it ties have the deficiency to make up. They do not know that the expenses of the State Government exceed the opposition to tyranny, are not generally known in derevenue, and that the deficiency is made up by drawing tail. The following single paragraph, from an old Enapon a fund set apart for the important object of education. They do not know that while all the counties in the State have the same power in the Legislature to levy taxes and to appropriate the money, there are more than two-thirds of the counties that do not pay their than two-thirds of the counties that do not pay their raneous solitary dungeons, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings. Stripped of all his clothes before being plunged into his last dungeon at Olmutz, and clad, like a counties that the contient of the threatient above the contient of the counties. upon a fund set apart for the important object of edu- glish paper of 1796, enables us to form some feint con-

out of the theoretical absurdity of our Constitution, a galley-slave, in trowsers and waisteat made of sail large body of the People know nothing at all. And why is it that so many of our brother Editors have not problem to spread these facts before the People? Why have they not published the Address of the Central the control of the control Convention Committee ! If the friends of Reform have made any false statements, or used any weak arguments, let their assertions be disproved and their rea soning refuted!

The Editor of the Gazette does but sheer justice to the West when he says she is willing to concede more than is due to the East. He is right also in saying that a Convention is inevitable. It is inevitable. And we trust that the members of Assembly from the East will not again attempt to put off the business; for such an attempt would certainly fail of any other effect than to exasperate a majority of the People of North Carolina, who are too sensible of the increasing evils under our existing system to submit to it any longer.

Old William Duane, the father of the Secreta ry who was dismissed by the President for his independence and integrity, has lately issued proposals for publishing a newspaper in Philadelphia, to be called the "Aurora." The collar party are in cestacies at this, because the Elitor of the Aurora promises to go for Jackson, right or wrong....but more especially because he is the father of one who has exposed their corrupnot be at all surprised to see these "friends of equal tive. A short time since they were all Jackson men.

at Washington's retirement. It will not surprise any one to see the reviler of Washington worshipping Jask-son. They have been shamelessly compared together, and Jackson has even been called a second Washingand Juckson has even been called a second Washington! And old Mr. Duane drew a portrait of the latter, which, if it be true to the life, must remove all doubt that Jackson is a second Washington. In the Aurora in 1796, Mr. Duane accused Washington of being "The

in 1796, Mr. Duane accused vy assumption of all the minfortunes to our country?"

Mr. Duane intimates that the name of Washington had given currency to political iniquity, and had legalized corruption. And he expressed astonishment could have cankered the principles of Republicanism in an enlightened People, and should have carried his DESIGNS against public liberty so far as to put in

jeopardy its very existence."

Is this true? Was WASHINGTON corrupt?—an did he wilfully, as it is insinuated, entertain DESIGNS AGAINST PUBLIC LIBERTY! We ask again, are

hese charges true against Washington? We are not a defender of any man's infallibility.-While we declare our belief that Washington was the most perfect model of a mere man that ever breathed, e free to admit that he was, at best, only a man, and that he had some human frailties. But we have to patience with any man who can make such barefa ced charges as these against one who was in his own day universally acknowledged to be the "Father of his -much less can we brook them from one who was hardly a naturalized citizen in the country of Washington at the time he uttered the ungrateful, the nous sentiments. This is the man who is now hailworthy to be a member of such a party. Old Mr. Du-ane evidently believes the proverb that "a live dog is better than a dead LION."

From the Aurora, of March 4, 1797.

"Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing on mankind. If ever there was a time that would mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing on mankind. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, the time is now arrived, for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes to our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils on the United States. If there ever was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart, in unison with the peace and happiness of the people, ought to beat with high exultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption: a new era that promises much to the people for public measures must now stand on their own nearit, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual could have cankered the principles of republicanism in an entightened people, and should have carried his designs against public liberty so far as to put in feepardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts; and, with then staring as in the face, this day ought to be a day of Jubilee in the United States."

Among others who are exulting at the revival of the Aurora, we find that model of consistency, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer. This old gentleman has outlived his memory, if not his principles.

few extracts from the Enquirer in 1816, for which we are indebted to the research of the indefatigable editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer. These quotations will show what Mr. Ritchie thought of William Duane, the Editor of the Aurora eighteen years ago. It is unlucky for some people that certain men are so careful as to keep files of old newspapers.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

It is hardly possible that any foreigner can ever in-spire the People of the United States with the same feelings of ardent disinterested affection which they en-tertained for this remarkable man, whose death has proalike to the gratitude of Americans, and to the men ry of their departed benefactor.

In the first place, we cannot imagine any comb tion of circumstances that could open in our country the same field for the display of generous and gallant deeds which "the times that tried the souls of men" afforded to the venerated Lafayette : and, in the next place, if we reason from analogy, we shall find nothing in history in favor of the probability that another La

It may with truth be said of Lafayette, Ubi Liberta. ibi Patria. Wherever, on the face of the globe, liber east was his name associated with freedo

were his sympathies. The sufferings to which he was subjected, at the h ginning of the French Revolution, on account of his

"Twas not for him, whose soul was cast In the bright mould of ages past— Whose melancholy spirit, fed With all the glories of the dead— 'Twas not for him to swell the crowd Of slavish heads that shrinking bow'd."

A sketch of the eventful and interesting life of this true Putriot and friend of man, was intended for insertion in our columns this week, but has been unavoida bly crowded out.

of "the Government."

We did not, considers, supports of the latter affair, inassument as the President is an air man; but we confirm
we cannot help admiring the patients: intrepidity of the
boy who went alone, in a dark and marriny night, at the
risk of his life; and surved of the head of the Idol.—
The gallant youth no dealit thought the President had
too little regard for Constitution to justify his resistion
at the head of the old frights of that name. We know
he will live to be a Commodere, and here for his flagship the one for whose home he has showed such a generous interest.

Fourth of July Celebration at Morganton, will afford some comfort to those grave Senstors who were so much scandalized last winter by a set of resolutions received from that place.

It will be remembered that the gentler instrumental in the passing of those resolutions relative to the Deposites were stigmatized as Pot-House Politicians. The meeting on the 4th was composed, in a good degree, of the same individuals. What could more forcibly contradict and repel the foul calumny?

Or On Thursday night, the 17th instant, the barn Mr. John Fisher, in this County, was struck with lightning, and, together with its contents, entirely con-sumed. About 150 bushels of wheat and some hay and straw were lost. Fortunately the horses were all running at large in a pasture, or probably they would have

Or A small sailor-boy, it is said, is entitled to the onor of cutting off the head of the "Image."

CELEBRATION AT MORGANTON.

The Annual Meeting of the Burke County Tempe-ince Society was held at the Presbyterian Church in lorganton, on the Fourth of July. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the

Rev. Jeremiah Stacy—
By request, Waightstill W. Avery read the Declare

By request, Waightstill W. Avery read the Declaration of Independence.

When A. L. Erwin arose, and, after adverting to the
principles contained in the Declaration just read, and the
importance and necessity of recurring to them frequent
ly, he announced, in a very feeling and appropriat
manner, the lamented death of Gen. Lafayette, and mo
ved that the meeting should be organized for the pur
pose of paying some tribute of respect to his memory
Whereupon—

Whereupon—
Col. Wm. W. Erwin was appointed Chairman; and Dr. John T. Baskerville, Secretary.
A Committee was then appointed, who reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unaminously adopted:
Whereas the afflictive—

following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unamimously adopted:

Whereas the afflicting intelligence of the death of Gen. Lafayette has just been announced—

We, a portion of the Citizens of Burke County, assembled on this day which has been consecrated to Liberty by the blood and sacrifices of this illustrious individual and his gallant and patriotic associates—two of which Patriarchs of Liberty, after having enjoyed the highest honors a grateful country could bestow...ripe in years, and rich in all the rewards of a well-spent life....were, as if further to signalize this Birth-Day of Liberty, snatched from us amid the loud acclaim of milions of Freemen, whose blessings they were reviewing—we are again called to mourn. Perfectly convinced that neither words nor ceremonies can fully express the veneration which we entertain for the exalted virtues and disinterested patriotism which have placed Lathe veneration which we entertain for the exalted virtues and disinterested patriotism which have placed Lafayette next to his compatriot Washington in the hearts of his adopted countrymen—We cannot refrain, however, from expressing the lively sensibility with which we have learned this afflicting dispensation of Providence; and, as a tribute of respect, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we will cherish a lively gratitude for the disinterested and chivalrous friendship extended to our beloved country in the dark hour of her trial and distress, by this brave and accomplished man, who, after having assisted in giving freedom to millions on this continent, has not ceased, while struggling for civil liberty in Europe, to put up his orisons forthe success

Dr. W. C. Tate delivered an Address on the pr. W. C. Tate delivered an Address of the effect of spirituous liquors on the human system, which was listened to with marked attention by a crowded auditory.

—The important political reminisences which the day called forth were noticed in a manner which elicited the applause of the meeting.

Dr. John T. Baskerville introduced the following resolution:

solution:

Resolved, That the free use that is generally made of intoxicating liquors on the 4th of July is calculated to diminish the respect and veneration for that day and

s principles.

Harmony and Temperance prevailed.

W. W. ERWIN, Chairman.

J. T. BASKERVILLE, Secretary.

COUNTERFEITERS.

On Saturday last, Robert Austin and Benjamin Tutt, said to be from Buncombe County, (N. C.) were apprehended and committed to the jail of this city, on a charge of passing counterfeit pieces in imitation of silver half-dollars. We have understood that several of our citizens were imposed up on by these individuals. There were some other persons in company with them, who made their escape: among them an aged man, believed to be the father of Austin, who, the day previous, passed a ten dollar counterfeit bill, on the Bank of Virginia. PROGRESS OF FANATICISM.

Some of the Northern Cities are beginning to feel the effects of the Abolition Societies. Who can read the accounts of the late riots in the City of New York, without disgust, and without shuddering at the bare anticipation of the scenes that would be exhibited further South if the mad schemes of the fanatics were permitted to go on to a consummation?

They were in company with two wagons, and the part of the gang who escaped crossed the bridge data are probably on their return to Buncombe, through South Carolina. The coins bear the date of 1929, and are said to be well calculated to decrive. The public should be on the lookout.

[Augusta (Ga.) Section 1.]

CANDATTIES IN

John Pheeny, a laborer at the new University, Washington Square, was carried home insensible, from drinking cold water, and died.

In addition to "bich, we are informed that three men are lying dead in Henry street; two men at the coal-yard foot of Belancy street; mother carried to the hospital in a dying condition; one at the Dry Dock, and a man at the 14th Ward Hotel—all from the same cause."

A poor laboring Irishman, walking in Lewis St.
was yesterday struck with a coup de soleil, (stroke
of the sun) and now lies in a state of entire para-

lysis.

Several horses belonging to the Broadway, Dry Dook, and Greenwich stages, fell down and died in the streets yesterday, from expessive heat.

A laborer named Dennis O'Neil, at work shoveling salt on board a schooner at Burling-Slip, came on deck bareheaded, and was instantly killed by a stroke of the sun.

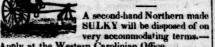
[The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 12th, contains the names of eighteen persons who have since died suddenly in that city—13 by drinking cold water,

and 5 by strokes of the sun.
On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the mercury in Faren heit's Thermometer rose to 100 degrees in the shade, at Boston. Several deaths occurred there on that day,

from imprudently drinking cold water.

The heat was very intense in Washington City on the same day. It is said that Mr. Shaff, Librarian in the State Department, and son-in-law of Mr. Secretary Forsyth, fell dead in the arms of Mr. Forsyth, from the ffects of the heat.]

Second-Hand Sulky For Salc.



Apply at the Western Carolinian Office.
Salisbury, July 26, 1884.

Cotton-Gin Manufactory, IN SALISBURY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, Six New Cotton-Gins, Made on a New and Superior Plan.

The Saws are made of Steel Plate—the ribs are also made of Steel. (The materials and the WORKMANSHIP are warranted to be as good as any

apply of these articles; and will make them to orshort notice, when such as he may have on

HE WILL ALSO FILL ORDERS FOR Spinning Machines,

Which will always be furnished in the best style

and on short notice.

(**) The Subscriber will REPAIR all kinds of Machinery, promptly and satisfactorily. His prices for all his articles are reasonable, and payments

ces for all his articles are reasonable, and payments will be made easy to purchasers.

E. P. MITCHELL,
Opposite Mr. Slaughter's Hotel.

The Subscriber would be glad to receive Two Apprentices to the above business.—He requests that they be about 15 or 16 years old, healthy, active, and recommended to be of good morals and disposition. He would much prefer to take such as evince a turn for mechanical ingenuity. ity. Salisbury, July 26, 1834.

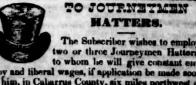
Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectful beg leave to inform the citize of Saliabury, and the public general, that they have commenced the Butchering Business the prepared every MONDA

memced the Butchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are found of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so deligntful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO. Salisbury, July 19, 1834.

Salisbury, July 19, 1834. TO JOURNEYMEN



ploy and liberal wages, if application be made soon to him, in Cabarras County, six miles northwest of Concord.

ROSS JUSTICE. Concord.

N.B. None need apply but such as can exwell recommended for morality and industry.

July 12, 1834.

Writing and Wrapping Paper, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

65 Job Printing neatly execu

JOHN SCOTT,

Politica Morality Edversion

The Mountain Sprout

Subscriber has been the case swayed, in this c ty-Town of Burke. He was swayed, in this c by the consideration that it is located in the

of a country celebrated for its healthfulness, an inhabited by a community intelligent, liberal, an high-minded, who see the want and know how a appreciate the benefit to be derived, by themselve as well as their posterity, from the establishmen of a Free Press in their midst.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, What will be the political character of the paper? the Subscriber will give an answe without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well a his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly favor of those political principles cherished by his ditinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentuk ky Resolutions and Reports of 1768 and 1756, who were drawn up by those great statesmen and patric Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of fights of the States and of the relative powers of its General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collision would be by adhering to a literal construction of Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercision by the Glates, that is not clearly delegrated to former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The structive power, as it is called, is mere to be dreathan open force, because its encroschments are used and gradual as to excite little or in apprehension, if at the same time they are undermining the very he dations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infrastructure power, as it is called, is mere to be dreathan open force, because its encroschments are used and gradual as to excite little or in apprehension, if at the came time they are undermining the very he dations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infrastructure of the constitution be reprehensed. If defice the earlier is the procedent, which have been made the termination of the Constitution be reprehensed. If defice the latter and the termination of the constitution which farmed it is exercely l

overlooked by a green confidence of their consumers repaying the confidence of their consumers pulsus fidelity to their trusts, seem forgets thing but the gratification of their unhallows or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate the complexion of "The Mountain Sports" and the complexion of their confidence of their confidence of their confidence of their confidence of their consumers of

receive such a degree of public care as it to grow into a great tree, and shedding its leaves from the Atlant the great river, the river Mississippi.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Seissued as soon as the requisite number can be obtained to warrant the making of 13 arrangements for that purpose; and the would appeal to the friends of the mount to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed cases a local, and medium aise, with new type and an accel politics per year, agreed as a continuation. TERMS, &

William B 80 LD, on the 5th and the August next, at the late dwalled Issue Callaway, dec'd., the following Park.
All the Household and Kitchen Furnish The Stock of all kinds;
A Wagon, and a nott of Smiths' Trans.

19 Lakely Negron marill he pold on a li

"Thy strains, 6 Possy! shall never the ... "This same can beet, or make there the sky; " While same can beet, or make there the sky; " O'er there the sweet is yellow to gath."

THE HERREW REQUIEM.

"They made a funeral oration at the grave—of which they prayed—then, turning the face of the crased towards Heaven, they said," Go in peace." [Hebrew Antiquities.]

Go thou is peace—we may not bid thee linger Amid the sealight and the glosm of earth.

Where every loy is touched by sorrow's finger, And tests succeed the brightest hour of mirth. Thise apward gage is fixed upon that dwelling Where sin and sorrow never more are known, And sesuph lips, the loud Hossans swelling, Have caught the music of celestial tone.

Go then in rease—thy hope on earth now leaving

Go thou in peace—thy home on earth now leaving. In the lone chamber of the dead to dwell; The hearts whose anguish tears but feebly tell.

A path of light and gladness is before thee,

The hope of Israel in fruition thine, nd thee wilt gaze upon the beams of glory Around the throne of Israel's God that sh

Go thou in peace—why are the lov'd ones weeping Around the spot where now thy form is lain? There is no cause for grief that thou art sleeping, Free from each trial, and untouch'd by pain:

Thy path has been through many a scene of sorrow Thy weary form has needed this repose; Calm be thy rest, until the eternal morrow Its light and glory on thy dwelling throws, The tie that now unites thee to thy God;
The voice of sin—of unbelief—can never

ter the precincts of thy low abo e here with m Our hearts are weak, our faith is low and dim, Let to the Lord we turn, with chastened gladn And yield our friend-our brother-up to HIM.

MISCELLANEOUS

SKETCHES, BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

took a hasty and passing notice, on Saturday these beautiful Sketches, hoping to-day to more space to devote to them, but we are litter off in that particular than before. We nower, at least enumerate the contents of the space to devote to them, but we are litter off in that particular than before. We now any the space of the sp

gend of Oxford, the Family Portraits, Oriana. pornte, and the Patriarch. Some of them, y the Intemperate, which was published at this paper, may be known to our readers: in this permanent form, combined as they are others now for the first time published, they valued, as constituting a charming volume.

The Patriarch, a sketch of a colony of se of men, where the founder and fa colony was also its priest, we extract a rhich, though beautiful in itself, yet is to, thus torn from the context, than in connexion. It relates the death of the The Lay Reader was his eldest son.

ever will that scene be effaced from my re-rance: the expressive features, and thrilling contrance: the expressive tentures, and thrilling sponses, of the Petriarch, into whose expiring dy the soul returned with power, that it night ave the last testimony of faith and hope to those hom he loved, are among the unfading imagery my existence. The spirit seemed to rekindle ore and more, in its last lingerings around the preshold of time. In a tone, whose clearness and the description said the probability of the contract of the contraction said the contractio emphasis suprized us, the departing saint breathed farth a blessing on those who surrounded him, in the "name of that God whose peace passeth all

ere was an interval, during which he seem of to alumber. Whispers of hope were heard round his couch, that he might awake and he resided. At length, his eyes slowly unclosed. They were closed and deeply maken in their sockets.—

Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away : bless-ed be the name of the Lord."

*Beer so, saith the spirit, for they seet from their tabors, and their works do follow itses."

"I remained to attend the ferrately was a shady dell, exceed to the dead. It was surrounded by a neat inclosure, and gamed with irres.—The, drooping branches of a willow sweep the grave of the mother of the colony. Near her slumbered be youngest son. Several other mounds swelled around them, most of which, by their small size, told of the smitten flowers of infancy. To this goodly company, we bore him, who had been revered as the father and exemplar of all. With solema steps, his descendants, two and two, followed the corpse. I heard a convulsive and suppressed breathing among the more tender of the train; but when the burisl-service commanded all was hushed. And never have I more fully realized its surpassing pathos and power, than when from the centre of that deep solitude, on the brink of that waiting grave, it poured forth its consolation."

"Beeve so, said their works do follow itses."

"I remained to attend the ferrately was a shirt of a stranger, and taking him the sunder of desirence, and taking him the cast collar, thus addressed him:

"Bir, I am a gestleman, father of size living doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to take in Sowing on her own to the sundant of desirence, and a man of desirence, and the future, to take in Sowing on her own to the sundant of the train; the sundant of desirence, and the future, or take in Sowing on her own to the sundant of the trains, the sundant of waiting grave, it poured forth its consolation.

An extraordinary story is told by Capt. Wallac of a lover and his mistress who were saved in a singular manner from the jaws of a shark.

"A transport, with a part of a regiment of troops on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the cost of Colony; one of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady who had inspired him with the tender passion. The fair one was in the cabin, and in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when, overreaching herself, she fell into the sea, and, supported by her clothes, drifted astern. The officer lost no time in plunging in after her, and upheld her by one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay to, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when, to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards his victims. A shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to his danger; he saw the monster's fearful length near him; he made a desperate effort, plunged, and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark, who turned and dived out of his sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared the second time, and was in the act of turning on his back to cize one of the hapless pair, when a private of the officer's company, who was standing in the ham mock-nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard, with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged into the back of the shark, which instantly disappeared and the three were released from their perilous si-

TO TOBACCO-CHEWERS

[We find the following lamentable statement in or of our exchange papers, where it appears as an extract, and cannot pass it over without calling to it the attention of our tobacco-chewing friends, as one of the many misfortunes which spring from their practices—though we honestly confess that we have for its truth no other voucher than the fact that "it was in the papers."]

"A young gentleman, a great tobacco-chewer but in every other respect a worthy person, was engaged to marry a charming girl His visits were frequent, but by some means she was kept ignorant of the fact that he chewed tobacco until within a few days of the time when the marriage-ceremony was to take place. On observing him one day with mained in a state of insensibility for a time. She her fainting, and stated, in reply, that she saw her lover with a monstrous great piece of tobacco in his mouth, and that the sight had such an effect on her feelings that she instantly swooned away. Her friends endeavored to comfort her, but she avowed her determination never to marry a man who was or ever had been guilty of chewing tobacco. And she persisted in her resolution, notwithstanding enyoung gentleman that he would never chew again The result was, that he died of a broken heart, and she lived and died an old maid!"

THE TWIN BROTHERS. The Count de Ligniville and Count D'Autriourt, twins, descended from an ancient family in Loraine, resembled each other so much, that w they put on the same kind of dress, which they did now and then for amusement, their servants could not distinguish the one from the other. Their voice, gait, and deportment the same, and these marks of resemblance were so perfect, that they often threw their friends, and even their wives, in-The interpolation of the interpolation of the life. A slight shuddering passed over his count in the life. A slight shuddering passed over his rame, and he was at rest, for ever.

"A voice of weeping arose from among the hildren, who had been summoned to the bed of coats. Ere I had attempted consolation, the layeader with as unfaltering tone pronounced, "the innocent instead of the guilty, rendered the orther instead of the guilty rendered the orther i the father and the Lord hath taken away: blessed by the mane of the Lord."

"Doep silence answed. It seemed as if every thear was installing him who spake in the place of the father and the governor who had departed. It was a spontaneous acknowledgment of the right of trinogeniture, which no politician could condern. He stood among them, in the simple majesty of his birthright, a ruler and priest to guide his people in the way everlasting. It was as if the manifer of an arisen prophet had descensed upon his, as if these school my servant whom I have chosen. The school my servant whom I have chosen. The place which he had journey to the fathers of the fathers, a to gide his people in the way everlasting. It was as if the manifer of an arisen prophet had descensed upon his, as if these school my servant whom I have chosen. The place which he had journey to the fathers of the fathers, to gike a sileut farewell; the same of he little case climad up to kits the way for the fathers, to gike a sileut farewell; the same of he little case climad up to kits the way for the fathers, to gike a sileut farewell; the same of he little case climad up to kits the way for the fathers, the highlist of the fathers of a son triumphed. Pust years rushed the cover his memory. The distant, but had been the fathers of a son triumphed. Pust years rushed the cover his memory. The distant, but had been the fathers of a son triumphed. Pust years rushed the cover his memory. The distant, but had a principled his face, and wept. That ison frame horse the hardening of more than half was accounted with the face and attention. But what is still more actonishing, they both had often the same father way father hardening of more than half was constanted. Then, passing my within he, I repeated, "I heard a voice my life, "Witch the fare my life had absirted, "Then, passing my within he, I repeated, "I heard a voice my life, "Witch the life had been and attended to the could not be convinced of the truth of the troop with the life had been done the h One day, Count de Ligders to arrest of no avail.

The following characteristic anecdote was related to make other duy, as occurring recently at the Virginia Springs.

"A party of gentlemen, and amongst them Mr. Sully, of Richmond, well known to the public as a painter of great merit, wandering amongst the mountains to pass away the time while staying at the springs, came suddenly and unexpectedly upon a little cabin in the midst of the woods. There was a send deal of interest excited about the site. was a good deal of interest excited about the singularity of its situation, and its loneliness; and Sully determined the next day to come and take a sketch of the cabin, and, as far as he could get nery. Early the next morning he accordingly fixed himself in a favorable situation, with his pencil and paper, and went to work. But he was narrowthe cabin, by the numberless little raggamuffins thereabout. At length one of them, bolder than get up to where Sully was at work, and to peep over his shoulders. After gazing a moment with utter surprise, he bawled out with great glee, 'La, mamma! dis ere man's done got us all down here in his book, and little Bill in his shirt-tail." Now, this proves two things—a keen natural perception in the child, and great merit in the painter. The sketch must indeed have been striking, to catch the attention of the child so quickly. Mr. Sully, the attention of the child so quickly. Mr. Sully, we believe, is a native of Virginia, and we hope he will give us, in a portable form, many of our native scenes, which are not surpassed by any in the world.—[Farmville (Va.) Chronicle.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. (50 Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

Travellers' Inn.

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF

LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Enter-tainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street outhwest of the Courthouse. His Table will always be supplied with the best

fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travel-lers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of
Accommodation Stages
FOR SA Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SA LISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thurs day, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington or

(Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexing ton, can have their choice, at the latter place, be tween the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

ould

Lexington, March 8, 1834.

19

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his emto any done in this part of the country, and always

all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capabl of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all desire instruction to call on him.
disbury, 1834.—1y

B. FRALEY. Salisbury,1834.-19

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old custor the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their cu

OF He receives the latest FASHIONS regu. both from New York and Philadelphia, an works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly ended to ; and last, but not least, his terms will THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. He is determined to do work in a style su-perior to any done in this part of the country, and the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salishury, May 17, 1884 Conord, March 29, 1834.

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves for which the highest prices will be given, in cash His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, June 28, 1834.

THE BANK STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are profitable investment of their funds, will do well attend at an early day, as it is believed that the

whole amount will be speedily taken up.

THOS. L. COWAN,
SAM'L REEVES, sioners. WM. H. HORAH, Salisbury, June 7, 1834.

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution WILL COMMENCE OF THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronag of the next session with renewed zeal.
P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD ACHE HEART-BURNS, and other distressing syn toms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, in find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pi which can be had at this Office-price f

Doctor, who once resided in this place, now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and ext sive practice, been enabled to compound a most remedy for the chronic diseases of the

gestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal anti-

dote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to sub-stantiate their efficacy in the particular class of piscases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and exerienced the same beneficial effects. Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

State of North Carolina: IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity-Spring Term, 1834. William Grey and others,

James Grey and others.

Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.

T appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, ploy a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior beth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not in-habitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The ern Carolinia printed in said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equi-ty to be held for the Courty of Iredell, at the Court-house in Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next...then and there to answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard exparte, and the prayer thereof be granted. JOHN MUSHAT, c. & M. E.

July 12, 1834.

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public

in general, that orders in his line will a e thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner-on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his umerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities or this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be cuted in the very latest style.

were present in person. Salisbury, May 17, 1884.—1y

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from the to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlette.

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Por

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not con-cerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to. ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

Aaron Woolworth.



Watch and Clock Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, ing Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment

TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE, A few doors above Mr. Win. H. Slaugh-Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his protession, at short notice,

And on the most reasonable terms. WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months! And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (lucluding Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatess and accuracy, at short actice.
Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

	-	-		
AT	SALISBU	RYJuly	23.	id not?
				· Cente.
Bacon,	. 121	Molasses,		50
Brandy, apple.	. 40 a 45	Nails.		8 a 10
Brandy, apple, peach,	. 45 a 50	Onta.	31.00000	40
Butter,	10	Rve	same 12.	75
Catter in seed	. 10	Same L		10 101
Cotton, in seed, clean,	. 29.	Sugar, br	own, .	10 a 121
clean,	. 104	100	м,	18 a 20
Coffee,	. 16 a 18	Salt.		112 a 125
Corn,	. 100	Tallow,		10
Corn, Feathers,	. 30	Tobacco.	HILL ROLL	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	.650 a 700	Wheat. (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whickor	our ici,	45 - 50
Lins	and Oil no	wallen &	1 101	*0 a 00
Lills	eed Ou, pe	gation,	1 122	
Med Annual Arm	and Month			
AI	FAYETTE	WILLE	July 8.	
Bacon, Brandy, peach,	. Q a Q1	Iron		41 a 54
Reandy neach	65 . 6	Molesmon		90 - 99
brandy, peach,	. 00 4 00	Molasses,	7	32 a 33
apple.	. 20 8 00	LVauis, cui		to a o
Beeswax,	. 17 a 1	Sugar, br	own,	74 . 0
Coffee,	.121 a 131	lu	mp,	14
Cotton,	.114 a 12	lo	et.	16 a 19
Coffee,	.110	Salt.	waste for	. 55 a 65
Flavored	100 - 110	NAT'L ont	2 2 2 20	

.550 a 650 Whiskey, . 33 a 35 Wool. AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...July 17. 10 a 11 Meal, (scarce,) . 125 16 a 17 Molasses, 40 t 15 a 20 Nails, 71 a 17 Nolasses, 40 t 12 a 12 Rice, 450 a 125 Salt, in sacks, 300 32 a 35 bushel, 75 Beeswax. 450 a 500 otton, new Corn. Feathers. 100 a 125 Sugar, prine, common, . 9 a 10 loaf & hump, 15 a 18 flour, super... 700 a

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...July 16. Brandy, peach. 40 a 50 Mackerel. apple, Beeswax,

9 a 124 Tallow, 10 a 12 125 a 137 Wheat, bushel, 137 a 150 30 a 50 Whiskey, . . . 35 a 40 WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLYJOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "Western Carolinian" is published every londay, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months. 2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages re paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

 No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expi ration of a year's subscription, will be considered

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and ransmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 333 cents for each continuance: but where an additional control of the continuance is but where an additional control of the contro vertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentle-men, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

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